

for any sick. The teachers left at the end of the term but 13 of the deaf boys who were doing the printing remained until the end of the year and lived on "Uncle Sam's rations." The publication of the Deaf-Mute Casket went on and the printery turned out the Book of Psalms for the Blind. The school re-opened January 1, 1866, and 41 deaf and 21 blind were present; 9 of them paying pupils. Provisional Governor Holden advanced \$4,000 and the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000."

AGITATION FOR A SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND NEGRO CHILDREN, 1867

In October, 1867, Principal Palmer wrote Gen. Nelson A. Miles U. S. A., that the board of directors had received several applications for the admission of negro deaf and dumb children, but there was no room. He added that there were in North Carolina not less than 190 deaf and 95 blind negroes; of these 19 deaf and 31 blind being under 21 years of age; this report having been made to Gen. Miles; but, as all the counties did not report, the figures were under the true number. He told Gen. Miles that, if he would provide quarters for them, the directors would furnish competent teachers and supervise the institution. He said \$3,000 would buy and furnish a suitable building on a square adjoining the white school and that the General could have rations issued for the pupils. Gen. Miles approved the plan, but it failed to materialize.

Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, the "founder of the Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh," presented, in 1867, an organ to the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; W. W. Corcoran of Washington, D. C., founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery, aiding in this gift. July 1, 1868, there were 83 deaf and 34 blind in the school.

THE FIRST SCHOOL FOR THE COLORED DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND IN AMERICA OPENED JANUARY 7, 1869

The report for the year ending July 1, 1869, by the principal, showed 154 pupils; 28 negroes, and said: "North Carolina has taken the initiative in providing institutions for negro deaf and dumb and blind." The American Missionary Association provided a convenient and well arranged building for the colored department in the southern section of the city of Raleigh and there the school work began January 7, 1869, with 28 pupils and competent teachers. This school, the first institution for the negro deaf and blind in the country, operated on a site, on South Bloodworth Street. In 1873 new brick buildings were provided by an appropriation of the General Assembly in the amount of \$15,000. In 1929 an appropriation of \$250,000 was allowed by the General Assembly for a new plant for this department. Two hundred and thirty-four acres,